

RUSSIA'S SIDE.

Mr. Jas. R. Randall Talks Interestingly of Eastern Problem.

SPEAKS OF "YELLOW PERIL."

Reviews History and Points Out Famous Lessons of Past. Difficult Problems That Have Assorted Themselves.

We clip from the Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald a very interesting review on the Eastern situation with Mr. Jas. R. Randall, the distinguished poet and writer, of Augusta, Ga., Mr. Randall has been visiting friends in Birmingham and while there he was sought out by newspaper men. Introducing Mr. Randall as a prominent newspaper man and author of the south, that gentleman is quoted as follows:

"With all due respect to these differences with me, I sympathize with Russia. The point has been made that Russia is an aggressive nation—what is called a robber nation—but so are Japan, England, France, Germany and the United States. Since the Republican regime at Washington, this republic has joined the band of robbers. We are getting to be a world power—an imperial power. We are in conflict with the advice of Washington after forcing war on the South, as Thad Stevens confessed, 'outside the constitution.'"

"But for our furnishing England remounts of horses and mules, through a British camp, on the plains of Chalmers, and the greater British camp in John Hay's state department, the South African republics would probably have maintained their independence. You know what has happened in the Philippines. Japan is attempting to rob Korea of her independence just as Russia is robbing China in Manchuria. So honors or dishonors are easy on that score."

RUSSIA'S EXPANSION.

"Russia's logical expansion was and is toward the Black Sea toward Constantinople. But the intervention of England she would have driven the Turk back to his Asiatic lair and placed the cross on the spire of St. Sophia, once a Christian church and now, and for ages, a Mohammedan mosque. So the unspeakable Turk remained in power because Russia was thwarted by so-called Christian nations who are jealous of her, remembering the famous proverb of Napoleon that the great power, Christian power, dominating Constantinople would rule the world."

"It was not because Peter the Great and Catherine II. pointed the road to Byzantium that the Russians gravitate to the Black Sea, but because their commerce is frozen up for half the year in the Baltic and a nation naturally desires a seaport never closed to navigation. Besides, when a northern people become redundant in population, they are moved almost automatically by some subtle natural law, to find their home elsewhere in the tropic, just as the Mississippi river born in a frozen region makes its way to the warm Mexican gulf—the tropic. Frustrated at the south and diverted from a kind of manifest destiny in that direction, Russia, taking the only alternative, built the trans-Siberian railway and favored by events in China, sought an open port in the Orient. This alarmed Japan and having been turned from peaceful expansion to warlike ambition, with a veneer of European industrialism, 'civilization,' she sought to become world power and exploit Korea."

THE YELLOW PERIL.

"Her secret design, confessed by some of her writers is to dominate Asia, by converting China into a pugnacious nation like herself. This is the 'yellow peril' upon which I believe. 'What folly in the European nations to awaken the Chinese giant from his slumber and make him a menace to the west. If that yellow giant, with 400,000,000 of inhabitants should become a gigantic Japan, it would be a terrible thing for the world.'"

"Earl Wolsley, the great English soldier, records and tells us properly that the Chinese are the most best soldiers in the world and that, if they became thus manipulated, a martial nation, they would imperil the whole western region and like innumerable ants, overwhelm and devastate the whole of Europe. Some people, less expert than Earl Wolsley, preach not only this, but they form mental processes from the same information. Before countless little ants in Africa every living thing, wild beasts or man flee or are devoured. If millions of warlike Asiatics descend upon Europe what a peril that would be?"

FROM REMOTE TIMES.

"From remote times the Asiatics have threatened Europe. They repeatedly invaded Greece. They overthrew the Persian empire of the west and captured Constantinople, and still hold the Turkish empire by the jealous Christian nations. They overran Russia. They went to the heart of France, until beaten back by Charles Martel, on the plains of Chalons. They would have captured Vienna for the heroic King of Poland, John Sobieski. They entered Spain and held their ground there for centuries."

"The Turkish sultan, Bajazet, at the head of 800,000 men, proclaimed that he would march on Rome and feed his horse at the high altar of St. Peter's church or on the tomb of the Apostles Peter and Paul. There was no organized force then in Europe capable of resisting the infidel. If prayer and the intervention of Providence, his purpose was defeated. Just as this irresistible host was about to march, word came to Bajazet that Tamerlane had seized Damascus, his eastern capital, and instead of marching on Rome the sultan moved eastward, was defeated by Tamerlane, captured and, according to some historians, was placed like a wild beast in a cage. The expedition of Alexander halted Asiatic aggression."

"The crusades prevented other oriental incursions. But I cite these historic incidents to show that it has

AGAINST CAPERS.

Elery M. Brayton R. radiates His Leadership of the Republicans.

SAYS HE DEFENDED A CLIENT

And Took Part in the Lynching of Three Negroes in Lexington County About Twelve Years Ago.

The following article is clipped from the Southern Reporter, a Republican paper published in Charleston. It is spicy reading, and makes several explanations from Mr. Capers in order: Editor of Southern Reporter:

After witnessing the strange proceedings of the State executive committee on Jan. 19th, I became convinced that a crisis had been reached in party affairs. The submission of the committee to the domination of National Committeeman John G. Capers seemed almost absurd. Without being a member or holding a proxy he participated in its proceedings, spoke several times, and dictated its action. Of course allowance should be made for the benumbing effect produced by the unexpected and unnatural reconciliation between Mr. Capers and State Chairman Deas. But that this should have so demoralized and dazed the committee that not one of them could have opposed and resisted the dictation of Mr. Capers was protested against the forcing through of such an unprecedented date for the State convention as Feb. 24th, (three months earlier than ever before) when it was known that many of them had expressed themselves as hostile to his plans and purposes and intended to antagonize his action. It was clear the object of the schemers was to take advantage of the apathy and contempt it would inevitably cause, for no one knows so well his selfish, corrupt and sinister purposes and how blighting or even destructive to the best interests of the republican party will be his continued ascendancy.

If only the men that Mr. Capers has played with deceived and betrayed will assert their self respect and resent, it will fully offset in influence and numbers the office holders who wear his collar and who must work for him however they distrust him, and they can so rally the rank and file of the party that neither money, nor use of office nor threat, or all combined, can save him.

Elery M. Brayton.

Slot Machine Bill.

A great many merchants in South Carolina are very much interested in the slot machine bill which has passed both houses of the legislature and now awaits the governor's signature to make it a law of the State. The bill provides: "That from and after the passage and approval of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to keep on his premises or operate or operated within this State any slot machine of whatever name or kind except automatic weighing, measuring, musical and vending machines which are so constructed as to give a certain uniform and fair return in value for each coin deposited therein, and in which there is no element of chance. Any person who shall violate this act shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment upon the public works of the county wherein the offense is committed, for a period of not more than 30 days."

The Real Heroes.

The Charlotte Chronicle says: "Admiral Uriu, the Japanese hero of the battle of Chemulpo, is a graduate of the United States naval academy at Annapolis." To which the State adds: "Now, to be fair, if there was any exhibition of heroism displayed at Chemulpo it was by the Russians on the Russian cruisers who refused to surrender to a powerful and overwhelming superior Japanese fleet. They fought their ships until the vessels began to sink, then they took to the water and were taken aboard foreign vessels. The Japanese did their work as it should be done in war, but the Russians were as gallant as the Spaniards in Manila Bay. The vanquished may be heroes as well as the victors."

Saved by Soldiers.

At Columbus, Ga., on Wednesday afternoon the local military was called out to prevent the lynching of Willie Hudson, a negro who pleaded guilty to attempted criminal assault upon Emma Burton, a 12-year-old school girl, a week ago, the plea being entered at a special term of the superior court today. Hudson was given the limit of the law—twenty years in the penitentiary. He had been taken taken back to the jail Martin Burton, the father of the young lady, made a desperate attempt to get to the prisoner, but was overpowered by the officers. The trial had caused great excitement and fearing efforts would be made by friends of Burton to secure the negro, a company of State troops was ordered out.

A Sad Story.

C. H. Troutman, cashier of the Merchants and Farmers bank of Milledgeville, Ga., shot himself twice Wednesday night. In a letter to President J. T. Allen, the bank he said he had touched none of the bank's funds, but had used \$23,000 of the State funds. This money was in his own possession as treasurer of the State sanitarium. He had engaged in cotton speculation, and while he had gained a large amount he lost it more and more in the slump. He was a past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. The bank has been closed temporarily.

Anti-Treating Bill.

The anti-treating bill has at last got through both houses, though variously amended. In its present shape the bill reads: "It shall be unlawful hereafter for any person to sell, barter or give away, or treat a voter, or any mail or intoxicating liquor within one mile of any voting precinct during any primary or other election under a penalty upon conviction therefor of not more than 30 days imprisonment with labor."

TILLMAN HITS BACK.

The Editor Defends Himself from Newspaper Criticism.

PRAISES GOVERNOR HEYWARD.

He Claims That What He Said on the Homeless Subject Was the Correct View to Take.

We clip the following letter from the Greenville News of last Wednesday:

Not long since I met a correspondent in the corridors of the capitol who sends Washington news to several South Carolina papers, and I hurriedly made some criticism upon the injurious and false statements made out by South Carolina correspondents and editors in their papers about crimes in our State. I did not take the trouble to elaborate or do more than call attention to the fact, and the resulting damage to the State's good name. Strange to say, the worst criminals have not received the lecture I intended to give. I have since been asked the charge or attempted to reply, except the two Greenville papers.

I have just read the editorial, "Senator Tillman's Solitude," in the Mountaineer of the 13th, and an editorial of similar import from The Greenville News, copied in The State. The article in both the Mountaineer and The Greenville News is of long standing and easily understood by those who are posted on South Carolina politics, but that is not a matter of moment. I beg to make a few comments on these two editorials for the benefit of your readers.

This is a new role for the virile senator, as he has been going about this country for several years advertising the lawlessness of which he approves, and from his seat in the Senate he has boasted of what he would do in certain circumstances to wreak vengeance upon criminals."

Once for all, let me say I have time and again announced my willingness to head a lynching party to hang any man who would rape a woman. I did this first in the campaign when I was running for the Senate in 1894. I have never seen reason to change that opinion and I never expect to change it. I feel that in making that declaration I voice the sentiment of the party that is strongly in favor of the lawlessness of which he approves, and from his seat in the Senate he has boasted of what he would do in certain circumstances to wreak vengeance upon criminals."

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I call attention right here to the fact that in my interview I mentioned no names either of men or of papers, singled out nobody for criticism, and only denounced a senseless slander of our State and its people by its own citizens. But, let me call to the attention of your readers to some facts.

In my inaugural address as governor I made the strongest possible plea to the white people of the State for law and order, and I exerted myself to the utmost as executive to protect persons charged with crime from lynching, and as for the charge that I have systematically broken in their oaths and purged themselves, and it is little short of infamous for those who are guilty of thus attempting to override the will of the majority to charge the resulting demoralization to me. The Mountaineer says that I do not "weigh against the crime" or censure their actions but am incensed at the "giving living to the world." This is just where the trouble lies. The facts have not been given to the world. Every honest mentioned in the attorney general's report necessitated a technical indictment for "murder," but that was no warrant for the newspapers to herald it to the world that 220 "murders" had been committed in South Carolina in the last year. It was no "murder" at all, but the jury failed to do their duty in nearly every instance and that criminals were rarely punished. Grant that there is demoralization in the State, grant that we are ever ready as a people, to take to resent insult, and to use the pistol. It has always been so and what good can come from distorting the facts and setting every case of a negro killing another negro in a drunken brawl as a "murder" to be charged against our State's civilization? The Statements which have been sent abroad to claim that all or half of the violent deaths mentioned by the attorney general are "murders." I may not be privileged to act as judge in regard to what constitutes "murder," yet among the wide editorial fraternity in South Carolina have assumed the right to declare what constitutes "murder," and have exercised the privilege of abusing juries for failure to do their duty, as the editors say it.

Whether or not I have done more to "befoul the good name of South Carolina by my public utterances at home and abroad" than these slanderous editorials, I leave for the people to judge. I have spoken the truth as I have understood it, both in the Senate and before Northern audiences, and I have nothing to regret or to take back. But I suggest that it is an evidence of malice and of personal animosity rather than of calm deliberate judgment and sense of public duty that made my indictment against the slanders of South Carolina in regard

to crime an excuse for vilification and abuse of me personally. I can stand it because I am used to it. One of the editors of the Mountaineer and The News justify themselves for befouling South Carolina's good name in the way they have?

This much for the Mountaineer. That paper makes allusions to my lecture tour in West last summer, and speaks thus:

"When he was sporting fire on that spectacular trip this newspaper declared that Senator Tillman was killing off all hope of bringing a desirable class of immigrants to this State by his alarming speeches." I recall the fact that some gentleman and disinterested reports were sent abroad while the debate with Senator Burton was going on last summer, with a view to creating a sensation. I cannot discuss the immigration question in an article like this, but in presenting the view to the Northern people that with 780,000 negroes and only 500,000 white people in our State that absolute equality before the law meant domination by the blacks, and that the whites would resort to fighting before they would submit to it, I thought I told the plain, unvarnished truth, and I think so still. I am thoroughly well satisfied that a race war would result should Northern fanatics again endeavor to force negro equality upon us.

I think it did good to tell those people this and let them understand the true situation. If it drives immigrants away from our borders well and good, but certainly the statement which has been made in cold blood by South Carolina newspaper men that murder and lawlessness were rampant, that jurors were perjurers, life and property were unsafe, etc., were calculated to deter home seekers much more than the threatened shadow of a race conflict, as I predicted and which may never come. I mentioned immigration in that interview for the purpose of showing the lawlessness and the idiosyncrasy of those who proclaimed a condition of affairs in South Carolina, and yet were urging the expenditure of our taxes for the purpose of bringing immigrants to our State.

The News charges that I spoke those things and that I was paid to do it while claiming that I was paid by it and others "to avoid the consequences of a decent law abiding people in protest against the disgrace of the commonwealth and it did so believing that it was performing a public service, and not because there was a reward." At first blush it would appear that because I received money for my work and the newspapers did not, I am in the wrong. It is a bad idea that will befall its own nest. I am in the wrong if I am in the wrong for white supremacy before Northern audiences and proclaiming frankly and boldly our intention to preserve it at all hazards and driving the hypocrites and political greed of those who were opposing it. I may have been in error, but what defense can be offered by him who befouled the State's good name either truthfully or untruthfully. No good whatever has been accomplished, and I really cannot see what my having been paid has to do with it.

The conditions in South Carolina are not such as I would like to see, but those who charge that the dispensary law, as The News does, is responsible, must first answer for the education of the people to which I have made allusion in the belief that it was right and proper to override that law by any and all means. They have so long been a wind and are reaping the whirlwind.

I want to say further that when the News says "that the existing conditions in South Carolina are due to the weak politicians who have been elected to office and nearly all of these men are disciples of Tillman," that it is well known that the last two legislatures of South Carolina have been made up of former Conservatives in them, and our present brave and noble-hearted governor, who is doing his whole duty towards enforcing this obnoxious law—obnoxious to The News and the Mountaineer—is well known to have been a Conservative.

I close by saying to The Greenville News that I am not worrying about the annals of former Governors. I am in South Carolina nor those who may be decried from coming to South Carolina by its own slanders, but let us keep our record straight, and let the people understand that their senior senator may be "violent and turbulent" as the Mountaineer says, and "The News may not have any faith in his sincerity," but they have grants or anything else, but they have not cleared themselves from the charge he made of having slandered South Carolina, and what is more they cannot. They have simply abused me to hide their own fault.

B. R. Tillman.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1904.

Tillman on Hanna.

When asked by the Washington Post for an expression on Senator Hanna's death, Senator Tillman said: "Senator Hanna was a place for himself in the senate equalled by few men among us simply through his manliness. When he came to the senate he was painted in lurid colors, and the senate was suspicious of him. He won the day in short time, however, through his manly and straightforward character."

He was one of the true type of progressive, aggressive and capable American manhood that cost things. We have had men in the senate more brilliant, but few who equalled Senator Hanna in plain, honest, manliness and effective ability. He was at one time a very much maligned man; in fact, during one of the latest talks I had with him we laughingly discussed our relative grievances. I then remarked to him that I was weary of the way we were sometimes made out to be we ought to be hung.

"Yes, senator," he replied, "I have been quite relieved since I came here to find that you were not such an unpleasant scoundrel as I thought you were."

Carload of Dynamite.

A special says a carload of dynamite exploded near Hogup, on the Ogden-Lodi Out-Off, Friday afternoon, killing about 22 and injuring about 80 workmen. The victims, it is said, are mostly Greeks.

SHOT FROM AMBU-H.

A Lexington Farmer Met Death at the Hands of Two Men.

The Columbia State says John W. Meetez, a Lexington county farmer, was shot in the face with two loads of buckshot Friday afternoon within a stone's throw of his young wife and little child by an unknown white man said to have been concealed behind Meetez's place. The man, who was white and also unknown. The affair was reported in Brookland, six and one-half miles distant, by a negro man servant, whom Meetez's assailant fired upon at the same time and who is dangerously if not fatally injured. She was shot through the lower lobe of the right lung and in the right elbow. The negro woman was brought to Brookland in a wagon by a negro man, whose house nearby she managed to reach after being shot down near the public road, toward which she was retreating from the fence at the time she was fired upon.

She reported the facts to Dr. C. W. Barron, her employer, physician at Brookland, and he with Mr. Lee Meetez, a Brookland brother of the murdered man, Mr. Doyle and Mr. Woods, hastened to the scene, leaving the other Brookland brother, Mr. Early Meetez, in Brookland to care for his mother, who is ill. The neighborhood has no trace of the assailant, but the fact that this was about 6 o'clock and some three hours after the shooting, but Mr. George Earhardt, living about a quarter of a mile from the scene, who had heard of the matter from the negroes, had begun investigations at once but also without result. The body was found within 10 yards of the fence on its back with the left side of the face toward the fence. Fourteen buckshot had entered the face and side of the head, the theory being that Meetez met the first load square in the face as he was approaching the men in hiding and that the second bullet hit in the side of the head as he turned to falling. Either load would have resulted in instant death. Meetez was said to be unarmed.

The negro woman says that she did not notify Mrs. Meetez, who was alone with her child in the house, for fear of disastrously frightening her. She says that she first discovered the men crouched behind the fence, which crosses a little ridge, just above the Meetez mill pond, and went to the mill where Mr. Meetez was at work and told him what she had seen. She went with him to point out the place. When they fired on him she ran and they fired the third load at her. She presumes that they ran to make their work and the newspapers did not, she was shot down. She saw her fall supposedly dead. She was then taken by the shotgun well enough to recognize him if she sees him again. She described him as being caucasian and wearing a heavy head of black hair. The other man, who was unarmed so far as she could see, was careful to conceal his face from her.

A remarkable fact in connection with the matter is that Meetez's father, Dub Meetez, met his death about 16 years ago in a similar manner within half a mile of the same spot. The dead man's Brookland brothers are said to be good citizens. They are doing well in the lively stable business there. John is said to have been a member of the grand jury of a turbulent district at the time of the influence of whiskey, and it is alleged, he has been in several rows within the last few months.

BEGINNING OF JAPAN'S NAVY.

Confederate Boat Stonewall Jackson First of Its Modern War-ships.

Probably no officer of the American navy has followed the development of that of Japan with greater interest, says The New York Tribune, than Lieut. Henry B. Rhodes, now on duty at the Brooklyn navy yard, for he was officially identified with the beginning of the navy of Japan as far back as 1868. A reporter of The Tribune called on him Tuesday, but he was disposed to express himself guardedly, because of his official position. When asked if he was not one of the American navy officers who received appointments in 1868 to aid in the organization of the Japanese navy, he replied:

"I believe that the credit for the Japanese navy may be placed to the American navy officers. It really began with the purchase of the armor clad Stonewall Jackson (later named the drama) from the United States government in 1866, although the construction of the naval dockyard at Yokoska was commenced in 1865, under the supervision of a French engineer. This was not completed till 1870. It cost nearly \$2,500,000. The Stonewall Jackson was built in France, under a contract with the Danish government, and was to be known as the Sphinx, but as this was about the time of the closing of the Schleswig-Holstein war, and there was delay in the completion of the vessel, Denmark became lukewarm in carrying out the terms of the purchase, and the boat passed into the possession of the Confederates.

She put to sea soon afterward, but owing to some derangement of the steering machinery she ran into Ferrol, Spain, for repairs, in Feb., 1865, where were lying the American war vessels Niagara and Sacramento. The commander of the American vessels allowed the Stonewall to escape, and she went to Lisbon, and thence across the Atlantic to Havana. Here she lay until after the close of the civil war, when she was given by Spain to the United States. Later the Stonewall was sold to Japan, and she was sent over there by the United States under command of Captain (now Rear Admiral) George Brown, and delivered to Yokohama in the latter part of the spring of 1868."

Eight Hundred Killed.

The Albanians who were besieging Shemah Pasha, who with 2,500 Turkish troops and the guns, was Thursday reported to be besieged by 20,000 Albanians at Babahoshi, have been routed, losing 800 men killed and wounded. The Turkish losses are said to be heavy. Fine additional battalions of troops have been ordered to Verisovich.

THE DISPENSARY.

The House Passes the Local Option Bill With Amendments.

HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED.

Any County Can Vote Out Dispensary It Will Tax Itself to Enforce the Law.

The Brice local option bill, which passed the Senate last week came up in the House of Representatives, and passed pretty much in the shape it came from the Senate. The house refused all amendments to the bill. Mr. Dorrough's amendment was the only one on which a test vote was taken. This amendment provided that instead of the flat tax of half a mill on the county, as determined out of the dispensary, the matter should be left to the governor, and if, in his discretion, he should think the law was not being enforced by the people of that county he should order the half mill tax levied. This was rejected by a vote of 49 to 66, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Banks, Barron, Bates, Beauford, Bomar, Brown, Branch, Coker, Cogswell, Doar, Dorrough, Doyle, Ford, Herdrix, J. E. Herbert, Hunter, Humphreys, James, Kibler, King, Kirby, Lanham, Lofton, Logan, McCain, McCall, Mauldin, Middleton, Morgan, Parnell, Pearfury, Potts, Pratt, Quick, Ready, Richardson, Sarrett, Sinkler, Jeremiah Smith, Strong, Tule, Walker, Wingo, Wise, Wright, Yancy, 49.

Nays—Speakers Smith and Representatives Aull, Aycock, Bailey, Bass, Bennett, Black, Blackwood, Brooks, Callison, Carville, Colcock, Cooper, Culler, Davis, DeBruhl, Dennis, Dees, Champs, DeVore, Donald, Dowling, Edwards, Ford, Fox, Gasser, Gordin, Hall, Harrellson, Haskins, Hester, D. O. Hill, Holman, Irby, Jarnegan, Johnson, Kelley, Lancaster, Lancy, Leverett, Lesesne, Lide, Little, Lyles, Mace, Magill, Mahaffey, Mims, Moses, Moss, Nichols, Pollock, Potts, Pratt, Quick, Ready, Richardson, Sarrett, Sinkler, Jeremiah Smith, Strong, Tule, Walker, Williams, Wingoard—66.

THE BILL AND ITS RIDER.

The bill provides that section 7 of the old dispensary law be amended so that the removal of a dispensary may be obtained in the same manner as the establishment, upon the petition of one-fourth of the qualified electors of the county, when the county supervisor shall order an election upon the question of a dispensary or "no dispensary" to be voted upon by the qualified voters. The bill then continues: "And if a majority of the ballots cast be found and declared to be for a dispensary, then a dispensary may be established in said county, but if a majority of the ballots cast be found and declared to be against a dispensary, then no dispensary shall be established therein, and any dispensary already established shall be closed. Elections under this section can be held not often than once in four years."

"No dispensary shall be established in any county, town or city wherein the sale of alcoholic liquors was prohibited prior to July 1, 1868, except as herein permitted; provided that where dispensaries have been established in such county, town, or city, they shall remain as established until removed or closed as permitted in this act; provided, a tax of one-half mill is hereby levied upon every dollar of the value of all taxable property in all counties voting to remove or close the dispensaries as above provided; for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the enforcement of the dispensary law in said county under and by direction of the governor, said tax to be collected as other county taxes and forwarded to the State treasurer, to be expended, or as may be determined by the governor, as now provided by law, for such purposes. Any balance remaining unexpended at the end of the year to be returned by the State treasurer to the county treasurer of such county for general county purposes, and that the value of all confiscations of contraband goods seized in such county, as determined by the State board of directors, shall be paid to the State treasurer, to be credited to the fund raised by said levy for the enforcement of the law, as above provided. And any amount expended in said county for the enforcement of the dispensary law shall be refunded to the State treasury upon the collection of the tax above levied. Any county which votes to establish a dispensary shall thereafter receive a part of the surplus that may remain of the dispensary school fund after the deficiencies in the various county school funds have been made up as provided by law."

There is also a provision put in the committee that "A dispensary may be located elsewhere than in an incorporated town or village, or in a hamlet, or in a place of public resort, except such as are authorized by special act of the general assembly." Mr. Tatum withdrew his proposed amendment providing for elections "no oftener than once in two years," and the bill went through with the four year limit.

They Want to Die.

It is said Japanese officers from the general staff downward are enthusiastically patriotic, and the rank and file desire to die fighting, rather than live at home with their families. Friends and relatives of departing soldiers say not good-by, but "farewell, for your sake I hope never to see you again." Perfunctory visits are eagerly sought, and the opportunity to die is coveted. Life is regarded as synonymous with dishonor.

Worth Two Dollars.

The Columbia State says: "When cotton was selling for five and six cents a pound the publishers of many weekly papers reduced the price to one dollar a year. They probably now realize the unwisdom of that course, when everything that goes to make a newspaper and to keep the makers of newspapers alive has advanced in price. Any weekly paper worth reading is worth \$2 a year, according to present standard."